

Whistleklean is a national dry cleaning and laundry organization with 50 shops. You are conducting an OHSMS surveillance audit of the head office and are sampling health and safety performance monitoring.

You find that 80 per cent of incidents originate from five shops in the same region. Most of these relate to staff and customer feeling unwell due to breathing in the pungent atmosphere. Some required to be hospitalized.

The OHS Manager tells you that these are the oldest shops in the organization. The cleaning equipment emits Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and needs replacing but the organisation cannot afford it at the moment.

You raise the following nonconformity against clause 10.2 of ISO 45001.

"The organization failed to act after incidents in the five old shops involving the release of VOCs from laundry operations, which resulted in injury in some instances. The equipment used was not capable of consistently operating to the required level of safety" Select one of the options which would constitute the most effective corrective action for the nonconformity.

- A. Display on emergency phone number in a prominent place to ensure that injured workers and shoppers
- **B. Reassess the OH&S risks associated with the laundry process in the five old shops.**
- C. Evaluate and update the Personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements for employees working with strong chemicals such as face masks and gloves.
- D. Review the current safety procedures related to handling and use of chemicals in the laundry process to ensure their effectiveness.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation along with All ISO 45001 Audit References Clause 10.2 of ISO 45001 pertains to Nonconformity and Corrective Action. Organizations are required to evaluate incidents, investigate their causes, and implement effective corrective actions to prevent recurrence.

* Issue Identified: The incidents in the five old shops are related to VOC emissions from outdated equipment, leading to staff and customer health concerns. This indicates inadequate risk management and failure to act on known safety issues.

* Analysis of Options:

* A. Display an emergency phone number. This is a reactive approach and does not address the root cause of the issue, i.e., VOC emissions. It also does not align with ISO 45001's emphasis on preventive measures.

* B. Evaluate and update the PPE requirements. While PPE is important, relying solely on PPE without addressing the root cause (emission of VOCs) is insufficient. PPE is considered the last line of defense under the hierarchy of controls.

* C. Reassess the OH&S risks associated with the laundry process in the five old shops. This option aligns with ISO 45001, Clause 8.1.2, and Clause 10.2, as it emphasizes reassessing risks and taking steps to mitigate them. A thorough risk assessment could lead to interim measures such as process improvements or administrative controls until the equipment is replaced.

* D. Review the current safety procedures. While reviewing safety procedures is useful, it does not address the specific nonconformity related to the equipment's inability to operate safely.

* Best Action: Reassessing the risks in the five shops (Option C) ensures a comprehensive review of the hazards posed by outdated equipment, leading to appropriate preventive and corrective actions.

ISO References:

* Clause 10.2: Requires identifying and addressing nonconformities to prevent recurrence.

* Clause 8.1.2: Emphasizes the hierarchy of controls and risk assessment as a foundation for mitigating hazards.

NEW QUESTION # 51

You are an audit team leader conducting an ISO 45001 Stage 2 audit of a nautical college that provides courses for those working in the maritime sector. The College Principal is absent, and the Deputy Principal represents top management.

At the closing meeting attended solely by the Deputy Principal, you inform him that you have found numerous gaps in the OHSMS processes which constitute poor planning and control of the OHSMS. Your team raises a large number of findings including major nonconformities, minor nonconformities, and opportunities for improvement.

Select three of the options which would represent major nonconformities from the evidence described.

- **A. Fire Marshalls had not been appointed to manage emergency response in the event of a fire breaking out at the college.**
- B. Rainwater dripping from the ceiling in a corridor presented a slip hazard with no mitigating action being taken.
- C. College staff members were not consulted by an external OH&S consultant who was appointed to plan, establish, and maintain the OHSMS.
- **D. Students were not given OH&S safety training during their initiation to the courses being undertaken.**
- E. The college curriculum did not include detailed coverage of maritime regulations concerning the safety of life at sea.
- **F. No internal audits of the OHSMS had been conducted because the report from the consultant appointed to plan, implement, and maintain the internal audit programme was not complete.**
- G. Student Union representatives were unaware of the OH&S policy of the college.
- H. Some of the college staff did not wear personal protective equipment (PPE) during fire drills.

Answer: A,D,F

NEW QUESTION # 52

You are conducting a Stage 2 audit of a steel fabrication works that uses powerful presses to shape steel sheets into various car panels. You note from the accident book that more staff hours have been lost through accidents associated with the presses than those associated with any other equipment.

You question the OH&S manager who tells you, "These big presses are just inherently more dangerous than other equipment. If there is an accident, it's going to be more serious as a result of the forces at work." Which three of the following audit trails would it now be appropriate to pursue?

- **A. Determine whether hazard identification had taken place in respect of the pressing process. If it did, what OH&S risks were identified and what actions were instigated to mitigate these risks?**
- B. Ask top management to explain how the reoccurring accidents would affect the setting of future OH&S objectives.
- C. Check that the workers who had been injured had received appropriate compensation, so they did not suffer financially from their accidents or working hours lost while recovering.
- D. Determine whether the organisation had considered changing the panels to plastic mouldings which would be less likely to cause accidents.
- E. Check whether the organisation has big enough finances to invest in fully automated pressing machines which would not need manual workers.
- **F. Ensure that the organisation had recorded the reoccurring accidents as an external issue in its determination of context of the organisation. Ensure all interested parties had been informed.**
- **G. Determine whether there were any maintenance issues that resulted in the machines being unsafe to use, such as broken or missing guards or faulty emergency stop buttons.**

Answer: A,F,G

NEW QUESTION # 53

Out of the following, which is not the Part of PDCA cycle of ISO 45001? Select the correct option, and then select Submit.

- A. Treatment of Risks
- B. OHSMS Policy
- C. Analyzing OHSMS Performance Submit
- **D. Environment Management Program**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Act) cycle is a core principle of ISO 45001 and many other management systems. It does not include environmental management, as ISO 45001 focuses on Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S), while environmental aspects are covered by ISO 14001.

Analysis of Options:

A . Treatment of Risks:

Correct. Risk assessment and control are part of the Plan phase.

B . OHSMS Policy:

Correct. The OH&S policy is established in the Plan phase.

C . Environment Management Program:

Incorrect. This is outside the scope of ISO 45001 and pertains to ISO 14001.

D . Analyzing OHSMS Performance:

Correct. Performance analysis occurs in the Check phase of the PDCA cycle.

ISO Reference:

Clause 0.3: PDCA model in ISO 45001.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which two of the following are examples of audit objectives for the audit team?

- A. To implement any necessary corrective action.
- **B. To complete the audit on time.**

- C. To minimise risk resulting from the audit process.
- D. To reduce instances of injury and ill health.
- E. To improve overall health and safety performance.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Audit objectives for the audit team focus on ensuring the audit process is executed effectively, efficiently, and without causing undue disruption to the organization being audited. ISO 19011:2018 provides guidance on setting audit objectives.

Analysis of Options:

- * A. To reduce instances of injury and ill health:Incorrect. This is an objective of the OH&S management system, not of the audit itself.
- * B. To minimise risk resulting from the audit process:Correct. ISO 19011 emphasizes managing risks to the auditee and the audit process during audits (Clause 5.4).
- * C. To improve overall health and safety performance:Incorrect. Improving health and safety performance is an outcome of the OH&S management system, not the audit team's objective.
- * D. To complete the audit on time:Correct. Ensuring timely completion of the audit aligns with effective audit management.
- * E. To implement any necessary corrective action:Incorrect. Implementing corrective actions is the auditee's responsibility, not the audit team's.

References:

ISO 45001:2018:

Clause 5.4: Worker consultation and participation.

Clause 6.2: OH&S objectives and planning.

Clause 8.1.2: Hierarchy of controls and worker involvement.

ISO 19011:2018: Guidelines for auditing management systems.

NEW QUESTION # 55

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